The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 2300

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5. 1742.

Florence, Oct. 20.

OUR Regency is under no small Alarm at some Motions made by the Spaniards, as if they intended to take Quarters in our Territory. The French Minister does all he can to perswade us of the contrary; however we take all the necessary Precautions to render such a Scheme impracticable, or at least as difficult as may be. With this View, Orders have been issued to fortify the Passes thro' the Mountains, and Artillery have been sent from hence to be placed on the new-raised Works, which are guarded by 5000 Militia and 3000 Regular Troops. In case of Necessity we can receive Succours in good time from Count Traun; besides which we place great Confidence in the English Fleet. His Royal Highness the Great Duke's Archives and rich Furniture have been removed provisionally, to prevent Surprize, to Leghorn, whence they may be easily shipp'd for Trieste.

Berlin, *Nov.* 3. His Majesty returned on the 30th of last Month from Charlottenbourg to Potzdam. Just before his Majesty set out from thence, there arrived a Courier preceded by four Postillions, but from whence he came, or what were the Contents of his Dispatches, nobody could learn. The British Minister confers often with his Majesty, and more frequently with the Ministry, whence we infer that something of Importance is on the Tapis; the rather, because Count Richecourt is sometimes called to these Conferences. It is certain, his Majesty intends to make the Campaign next Year in Person, but where, is what cannot be said with Assurance.

Frankfort, *Nov.* 4. All Things are transacted here with impenetrable Secrecy. All that can be reported with Certainty is, that his Imperial Majesty appears more chearful than usual, and actually talks of keeping his Christmas at Munich; which, however, is much doubted here. Our Court seems very intent on sending back the French Army with all the Speed imaginable; and we flatter ourselves, when they are gone a new Scene will open. It is inconceivable how great Rancour the People testify against them, where-ever they pass; so that if it were not out of regard to his Imperial Majesty, they would not be accommodated with Carriages or Provisions for Money. It is whisper'd here, that their Disappointment in Bohemia was owing to their Want of Discipline. After their plundering Carlsbad the Peasants every-where disappeared, and fled to the Mountains, burning what they could not carry off; which was the Reason the Marshal was forced to retreat, for fear of being starved, to Egra.

Dresden, *Nov.* 1. It is generally understood here, that our Court is again heartily united with that of Vienna. Had it been otherwise, the Junction of the Marsha's Maillebois and Broglio could scarce have been prevented. Our Forces on the Frontiers of Bohemia aw'd the French exceedingly in the Army of the former, and prevented any considerable Quantity of Provisions from being conveyed to the latter, which broke all their Schemes. General St. Ignon's joining Festititz was another unlucky Accident for them, since it obliged Marshal Broglio to quit his Posts on the Elbe, and order his Forces back again to Prague. They give out confidently, that they have six Months Provisions in the Magazines of that City, but this meets with little Credit here. Both Armies have suffered extremely by Marches and Countermarches, but the Peasants of Bohemia have such an Affection for Prince Charles, that he will find no Difficulty in recruiting his Troops; whereas the French Army will moulder away continually in its March.

Extract of a Letter from a French Officer, dated Nuremberg, Nov. 4.

'There never was a more perilous or fatiguing March than ours from Egra to Caaden. It was owing to the Assurance given Marshal Maillebois, after the taking of Elembogen, that it would be very practicable to join Marshal Broglio before the Enemy could march into the Territory of Saatz. With this View we march'd Night and Day, having the River Egra on our Right, and vast Forests and a hideous Country on the Left. You are to observe, that the River Egra runs from the City of Egra to Elenbogen directly North, but from Elenbogen towards its Junction with the Elbe it turns to the East, and we were obliged to shape our Course accordingly, in hopes of getting into the flat Country before the Austrians. On the 14th of October, Count Saxe with the Forces under his Command attack'd the important Town of Caaden, and carried it without any great Opposition. The Detachment sent for this Purpose was much too small for the Service, tho' much too large to be murdered. It consisted of 240 Men, Hussars and Dragoons; but they were scarce in the Place before Prince Esterhasi pass'd the Egra with a great Body of Hussars and Croats, attack'd the Town in several Places at once, and, tho' our People made a very gallant Defence, especially in the great Church, where they held it two or three Hours, yet in the End they were all cut to pieces, except a few Officers. The Enemy were equally quick and successful in retaking another Post, viz. that of Cloesterle, which was to have cover'd our Passage over the Egra. Count Saxe however continu'd advancing thro' the Passes into the Plain before Caaden, but was exceedingly surpriz'd to find the Austrians so near, for we then understood that the Grand Duke's Head Quarters were not above a League and a half off. Upon this, the Count advised M. Maillebois to decide the Business here, where the Enemy were between two Fires, Marshal Broglio's Troops lying immediately behind them. But it seems his Orders did not allow him to venture on an Action, to which the Grand Duke invited him fairly, by withdrawing all his Guards from the Passes, and continuing in the Plain all the next Day. Our Passage back to Egra was equally dangerous and difficult, their Hussars and Croats coasting us all the Way, and the first News we had at our Return was, that Marshal Broglio having advanced to meet us with all his Horse and Dragoons, fell in with a superior Body of German Cavalry at Rzitka, and had not been able to disengage himself but with the Loss of 300 Men. One Comfort we have, which is, that the Austrian Army has had very near as bad a time of it, and according to our best Accounts, must have suffer'd the Loss of near one third Part of their Troops.'

HOME PORTS.

Dover, *Nov.* 3. Wind S. S. W. Came in the Exeter Merchant, Hunt, and the Newt, Prall, for Exon.

Deal, *Nov.* 3. Wind W. by S. Remain his Majesty's Ships the Hastings, Success, Ætna Fireship, Royal Escape, and Granade Bomb, with the Outward-bound. Came down the Genoa Galley, Gray, for Portmahone. Arriv'd the Three Brothers, Hebden, from Newcastle for Portsmouth.

Gravesend, *Nov.* 3. Passed by the Three Brothers, Rhodes, from Barbados, the Hill Galley, Gorman, from Antigua, the Industry, Bond, and the Planter, Dunscomb, from Maryland, and the Salisbury, Hancock, from Faro.

Arrived

At Portsmouth, the Endeavour, Luland, from Madeira.

LONDON.

Some Private Letters from Rotterdam, by the last Dutch Mail say, they had Advice there of the King of Portugal's Death.

The French Court has sent Orders to M. De la Chetardie to return to the Court of Moscow, in order to propose to her Imperial Majesty of Russia, to undertake the settling the Affairs of Europe by her Mediation.

It has been remark'd lately at the Hague, that Baron Sporcke, Envoy Extraordinary from his Majesty as Elector of Hanover, confers frequently with the Lords of the Regency; whence it is apprehended some Treaty is on the Carpet.

The States of the Principalities of Calenberg and Grubenhagen are to assemble on the 15th instant. N. S. at Hanover, to consider the Propositions made to them by his Majesty.

By Letters from Frankfort, of Nov. 5. N. S. it appears, that General Berenclau had compell'd the Imperialists to abandon several Posts with Precipitation, and to repass the Inn.

Since the Return of Count Pallavicini into Italy, it appears that his Sardinian Majesty is better satisfied than ever with the Court of Vienna.

The French Ministry would be glad of Don Philip's Return, on account of the mighty Preparations of the King of Sardinia, and the known Disposition of that Prince.

The Dover, Long, from London for Oporto, is taken and carried into Vigo.

The John, Beteagh, and the ———, Grant, both from Newfoundland, are taken and carried into Cadiz.

His Majesty's Ship the Launceston, Capt. Warren, has taken, off of the Canaries, a very rich French Ship. She was bound from Teneriff to Cadiz. Capt. Warren has taken her to New York with him.

His Majesty's Ship the Gosport, Capt. Ellis, is order'd from her Station at New York to Boston in New England, there to be a Station-ship in the room of the Success, lately arrived from that Province.

Last Week the Rev. William Harris, M. A. and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Landaff, was, in a full Chapter, unanimously elected Senior Vicar Choral of that Cathedral.

The Books of his Majesty's Ship the Severn are sent from the Pay-office in Broad-street to Portsmouth, to pay the Wages due to such of her Men as are removed into the Suffolk.

Last Night one Mary Davis, otherwise Casketter, was committed to Newgate by Anthony Wroth, Esq; for stabbing one Benjamin Howe in the Wrist in a dangerous Manner with a Penknife. Her Commitment was made for New Prison, but she chose rather to go to Newgate, where she was lately confin'd for threatening to stab Justice Poulson.

Yesterday being the Birth-day of King WILLIAM III. of Glorious Memory, (who was born Nov. 4. 1650.) and also the Day of his Marriage to that incomparable Princess Queen Mary, on the 4th of November 1677, the same was observ'd by all the Lovers of true Liberty throughout London and Westminster. And

This Day being the Anniversary of that HERO's Landing at Torbay, the happy Consequences of which were, the Deliverance of these Kingdoms from Popery, Slavery, and Arbitrary Power, the intailing to us a Security of our Liberties and Properties, and the free Worship of God, in Purity and according to our Consciences, by the Settlement of the Succession to the Throne in the Illustrious House of HANOVER;—— and being also the Anniversary of the Discovery of the Hellish Gunpowder Plot in the Reign of King James the First;— the double Deliverance will no doubt be suitably solemnized by all who have a due Sense of the Nation's Danger at those Periods, or Gratitude for the Mercies of the Day.

Casualties, Christenings, and Burials, last Week.

Crush'd to Death, 4. Drown'd, 1. Found dead, 2. Kill'd, 2. Overlaid, 1. Scalded, 1.

Christned	Males ——134	Buried	Males ——180
	Females—125		Females— 194
	In all——259		In all—— 374

Decreased in the Burials this Week, 133.

Whereof have died,

Under two Years old,	127	Forty and Fifty,	42
Between two and Five,	27	Fifty and Sixty,	29
Five and Ten,	13	Sixty and Seventy,	19
Ten and Twenty,	15	Seventy and Eighty,	18
Twenty and Thirty,	38	Eighty and Ninety,	4
Thirty and Forty,	42	Ninety and a Hundred,	0

High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	Morning	05	01	Evening 05 26

Bank Stock, 141 1-half to 5-8ths. Ditto Subscription, 3 3-4ths to 7-8ths Premium. India, 175. South Sea, 112. Old Annuity, 113 1-half to 5-8ths. New ditto, 114 1-8th to 1-4th. Three per Cent. Annuities, 100 3-4ths to 7-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan, 108 1-half to 109. Five per Cent. ditto, 77. Royal Assurance, 84. London Assurance, 11 1-half to 5-8ths. India Bonds, 4l. 9 s. to 10 s. Prem. Bank Circulation, 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies, 102 3-4ths. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 104 1-4th. Three per Cent. ditto, 98. Million Bank, 115. Equivalent, 112.

This Day is Published,

MAthematical Dissertations on a Variety of Physical and Analytical Subjects. Containing, among other Particulars, A Demonstration of the true Figure which the Earth or any Planet must acquire from its Rotation about an Axis. A General Investigation of the Attraction at the Surface of Bodies nearly Spherical. A Demonstration of the Meridional Parts, and the Lengths of the several Degrees of the Meridian, according to the true Figure of the Earth. An Investigation of the Height of the Tides in the Ocean. A new Theory of Astronomical Refractions, with exact Tables deduced therefrom. A new and very exact Method for approximating the Roots of Equations in Numbers, that quintuples the Number of Places at each Operation. Several new Methods for the Summation of Series. Some new and very useful Improvements in the Inverse Method of Fluxions. The Whole in a General and Perspicuous Manner.

By THOMAS SIMPSON.

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Where may be had,

Philosophica Dissertatio de Gravitate. Per R. MATHER.

The Second Edition of Barlow's Survey of the Tide

Admiralty-Office, October 29, 1742.

THE *Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do hereby give Notice, That if any Able-bodied Landmen, not under the Age of Nineteen Years nor exceeding Thirty-five, are willing to serve in any of his Majesty's Ships in the Ports of this Kingdom, if they will go to the Ports where such Ships are, they shall be well received, and enter into present Pay, and be allowed a Penny a Mile Conduct Money to the Ship they travel to serve in; which shall be paid to them as soon as they go on board.*

Such as do not enter for any particular Ship, may apply to the Regulating Captains, at the Castle in Mark-Lane, who are directed by their Lordships to send them on board some of his Majesty's Ships in the Rivers of Thames or Medway: And such as live at distant Places may offer themselves to the Admiral, or Commanding Officer at any of the Ports, who will direct them what Ships to serve in, if they do not chuse themselves. And their Lordships do hereby strictly direct the Captains of his Majesty's Ships, not to refuse any Able-bodied Landmen who shall offer to enter with them, even though they have already their full Complement of Men; but to enter them on their Books for Wages, and to apply to the Clerk of the Checque to pay their Conduct Money to them.

Tho. Corbett.

This Month will be publish'd,
In SIX VOLUMES, Octavo,

THE HISTORY, PROCEEDINGS, DEBATES, and PROTESTS of the House of LORDS, from the RESTORATION, in the Year 1660, to the End of the last Parliament, 1714:

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'The Design of this Treatise, which is of a reasonable Bulk, 'and which contains nothing which is not solid, and to the 'Purpose, is to assist such as are engaged in teaching Algebra 'with a regular Method, and a large Stock of Examples; so 'that their Scholars may find Employment in their Absence; 'and to enable such as live in Country-Places, and must con'sequently want all other Tutors, except Books, to acquire 'such a Skill in this Science, as may enable them to spend a 'Portion of their Time agreeably in the Cultivation of their 'better Parts, and in rendering a natural Method of enqui'ring after Truth habitual.

'The Treatise begins with a copious Explication of the 'Fundamental Principles of the Art, and of the Signs and 'Method of Notation used therein. The Author then pro'ceeds to the several Rules, explaining them carefully and 'copiously in all their various Cases; so that with a moderate 'Attention it is simply impossible for a Person, who desires to 'be Master of Algebra, to miss of his End.

'We never find this Writer advancing any thing out of its 'proper Place, or burthening the Mind of his Scholar with 'Rules, before they become necessary: He professes to have 'imitated the judicious *Euclid* in this Respect; and he has 'done it with equal Art and Felicity. By this means he has 'delivered the young Student in Algebra from that which is 'usually the most fatiguing Part of the Science, viz. The 'Doctrine of Surds, in the Manner in which it is usually 'taught. By the same Means he leads his Reader directly to 'Equations; and, by shewing him the Profit he is to reap 'from this Science, encourages him to overcome all its Diffi'culties. But having thus laid a strong and rational Founda'tion, he moves more slowly through the rest of his Work, 'that whoever follows him, may be obliged to become Master 'of ever Branch of the Art, so as to be a compleat Algebraist, 'before he quits his Book, and not a Smatterer.

'Quadratic Equations, and the Art of managing Converge'ing Series, the admirable Invention of the incomparable 'Newton, are here so clearly explained, and their several Ca'ses so plainly set down, and so thoroughly explicated, that it 'may be truly said, there are no where else such Instructions 'to be met with. At the Close of the Book, we find abund'ance of Observations, necessary for enlightening such Minds 'as are willing to proceed still farther in analytic Discoveries; 'so that considering the Compass of this Work, and that too 'is very moderate, it is as complete as possibly can be expect'ed: And he who is thoroughly versed in it, will find no great 'Difficulties, when he proceeds to sublimer Studies. The 'Language is plain and natural, the Book is more copious 'than any other in Examples, and the Illustrations of them 'are so full and clear, that it is impossible to mistake their 'Meaning.'

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Those who suspect they have received an Injury, may by only a Dose or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehensions; for it suffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly extirpates it Root and Branch, in a gentle, easy, and most effectual Manner.

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